

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-40. (Canceled)

41. (Currently amended) A method for enhancement of adiponectin production in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

42. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of Syndrome X or metabolic syndrome in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

43. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin and rosuvastatin.

44. (Original) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is a water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

45. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin or a derivative thereof and rosuvastatin or a derivative thereof.

46. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

47. (Original) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

48. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of hypoadiponectinemia in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

49. (Currently amended) A method for improving insulin resistance in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment an effective amount of one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

50. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of hypertension in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

51. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of obesity in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

52. (Currently amended) A method for treatment of arteriosclerosis in a warm-blooded animal, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal~~.

53. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of diabetes, diabetes complications (~~including retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract and coronary artery disease~~), hypertension, obesity, or arteriosclerosis in a warm-blooded animal, caused by hypoadiponectinemia, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded

animal in need of such treatment one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

54. (Currently amended) A method for treatment or ~~prevention~~ prophylaxis of hypertension, obesity, or arteriosclerosis in a warm-blooded animal, caused by insulin resistance syndrome, comprising ~~administration of~~ administering to a warm-blooded animal in need of such treatment one or more water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor(s) ~~to a warm-blooded animal.~~

55. (Previously presented) A method according to any one of claims 48 to 54, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin.

56. (Original) A method according to any one of claims 48 to 54, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin.

57. (Previously presented) A method according to any one of claims 41, 42, and 48-54, wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

58. (New) A method according to claim 53, wherein the diabetes complication is retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, cataract disease, or coronary artery disease.

59. (New) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

60. (New) A method according to claim 41 or 42, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

61. (New) A method according to any one of claims 48 to 54, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of pravastatin and rosuvastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

62. (New) A method according to any one of claims 48 to 54, wherein the water-soluble HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is pravastatin, and wherein the warm-blooded animal is a human.

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